THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 138. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853. PRICE, D^ns. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.
KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENBHOY.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31*st July*. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool, Bombay, and Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORTSIE GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20*th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

BY *authority of the DIRECTORS of the* PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Mr. ROBERT S. WALKER will assume the duties of the *Company's Superintendent in China* from this date, and until further orders.

O. C. EDMOND.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong, 16th Febr., 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	160,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ½ *per cent per Annum*.

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum*.

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged*.

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*
FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.
CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £200 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the following Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

EX *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ¼-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Bouili.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Cheddar Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. LONDON PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London, price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel*, comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA^s. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

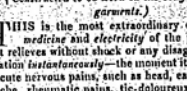
LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days*. It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDECINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MERRIN, *Head Depôt*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71; Regent Street; London; (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.
Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853. Price $2 per copy.

ALSO,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5*s.* to 6*s.* and Taels 6·60, price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WESTEN MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE at present residing in Hongkong, are desirous of obtaining employment at *Shanghae*, or either of the *Northern Ports*,—the one as Store-keeper (keeping books of the same) the other as House-keeper or attendant on a family. Unexceptionable references can be produced—address by letter X, Post Office, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

ANONYMOUS communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 24.	Manila,	Feb. 11.
Bombay,	Feb. 10.	Sydney,	Dec. 15.
Colombo,	Feb. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Feb. 13.	Amoy,	Feb. 16.
Calcutta,	Feb. 19.	Hongkong,	Mar. 16.
Galle,	Feb. 24.	Ningpo,	Mar. 9.
Penang,	Mar. 2.	New York,	Jan. 9.
Singapore,	Mar. 5.	Boston,	Jan. 9.
Batavia,	Feb. 19.	San Francisco,	Jan. 25.

PASSENGERS per Steamer *Ganges*:—

Mr. P. S. Forbes, U. S. Consul Canton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kay, Messrs. L. Saunders, W. J. Wetmore, H. A. Ince, B. Dallas, F. King, R. Fortune, — Richardson, P. Loureiro, A. Shortrede, Rustomjee Dhunjeshaw, Dunjeebhoy Pestonjee, and 9 Servants,—3 Deck passengers.

THE Mail per the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges*, for Hongkong, will close at the Consulate, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M.

THE Mail arrived by the P. & O. Str. *Ganges*, yesterday evening at Woosung, with London dates to the 24th January, and Hongkong to the 14th instant.

The principal items of news are that H. E. the Governor, Sir George Bonham, Bart., is hourly expected in H. M. Str. *Hermes* which sailed on the 13th, and the *Rattler* also on the 12th. The *Susquehanna* and a frigate are to be here shortly.

The news from Rangoon will be found elsewhere, which we much regret.

Lord Aberdeen's ministry is completed, and we observe that Lord Palmerston is to be Home Secretary, and Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary, and others as we formerly stated in our issue of 26th ultimo; further we note—

Sir Charles Wood (President of the Board of Control), Mr. Sydney Herbert (Secretary of War), and Sir William Molesworth (First Commissioner of Woods & Forests), The Secretaries of the India Board are Mr. Robert Lowe (formerly of new South Wales), and Thomas Redington.

Parliament had adjourned till the 10th of February.

Our own papers have not yet arrived; so we suppose they are on board H. M. Str. *Hermes*.

We cannot give further extracts to-day.

OUR issues during the last six months, contain occasional articles, and copies of proclamations, relating to the *Rebellion*; but it has not been, till within the last few weeks, that any of the circumstances connected with it, so far as we have become acquainted with them, have appeared to us of sufficient importance to Foreigners, to call for more than passing remark. Latterly, however, we have been made unmistakeably sensible, that the subject is one in which we are deeply interested;—in consequence of alarm among the Chinese merchants, our trade is at a stand-still.

It is now about two years, since the *Rebellion* attracted attention in the south, from that time, its progress northwards, towards the seat of ancient government, has been gradual and sure, the Rebel army is now, if all accounts be true, in the neighbourhood of Nanking—which must fall—if the results of the past, justify an opinion for the future. It is generally looked for among the Chinese, that, should the Rebels succeed in taking Nanking, they will continue their march towards the Grand Canal, with the object of coming down upon Soo-chow, and Hang-chow, both of which are within 100 miles of Shanghae.

We have no desire to exaggerate facts—we have every desire to allay the unnecessary fears which our friends at a distance may be likely to feel—at the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to the belief, that the present period is the most momentous to Foreigners, since our residence in the country.

All who know anything of China, are aware, that corruption is the prominent feature of the government, and its officials, the mandarins; that there is not throughout the country, either justice, law, or protection, except by chance, or in individual cases, and even then, depending, on the accidental character of any particular magistrate, rather than on the *morale* of the government, to which he owes obedience. Indeed, the wonder is, that a nation, so intelligent, so industrious, and naturally so enterprising, should under such lax and effete rule, have held together, for the length of time it has. The fact augurs well, for the future prospects of the people.

The announced, and ostensible object of the Rebel chief, or as he stiles himself, King, is to redress existing evils, and the general belief among Chinamen, is, that his war, is not with the people, but with the mandarins, and of this, the latter are fully aware. The *people* are not in dread of the Rebel army, except in so far, as its progress is marked, by the marauding of its followers; and the alarm among Merchants, and Bankers, which has put a stop to our trade, is partly owing to this circumstance, partly to the knowledge, that they are still at the mercy of the mandarins, who will not fail to mulct them of their property, for the use of the Emperor, or themselves, provided they have time to do so, before they are either deposed, or—beheaded.

We have before said, we consider the present period, the most momentous to foreigners, since our residence in the country—we repeat this, and we think so, because our commercial interests at stake are larger now, than they ever have been, —because of the uncertainty of the course, the Rebels will pursue towards us, should they be successful, as we incline to think they will,—also because, looking to the rapid progress, and the sweeping changes for the better, taking place, in nearly all parts of the globe, we think it more than probable, that the day is at hand, when China must yield its exclusive pride, to the pressure, and onward progress, of outside Barbarians. The question is, are we to sit quietly down, and watch the progress of events, or are we to adopt active measures to hasten the events we desire?

There are some who hope, and expect, that the English Government, will side with the Emperor, and assist him against his refractory subjects, with the ultimate view, of dictating the terms, of a new commercial treaty; there are others, (we believe, the more numerous body,) who would deprecate strongly, measures of the kind. No one can doubt the magnificent field open to a powerful third party, by the internal divisions of the Chinese, but so far as England is concerned, the general feeling shown at home, with regard to the late operations at Rangoon, is sufficient to convince us, that hostile proceedings will not be sanctioned, and we are under the belief that without such sanction, the Government in China have not the power, even had they the inclination, to involve us in a war. Indeed, when we reflect, and consider, how utterly ignorant we are, as to the respective powers, and energy, of the conflicting parties, we must admit, that any movement, which would compromise us, with either one, or the other, would, in the present state of things, be highly injudicious, if not rash. Circumstances lead us to consider the Rebels, the most powerful party. International law would deter us from taking part with them, against the Emperor, while on the other hand, we intuitively feel, it would be opposed to our interest, to make enemies of the Rebels. The feeling is general, that the Insurgents are right, and the Government wrong; that the proceedings of the Rebels are marked, by no other determination, than to redress grievances, under which, the country has been groaning for generations, and that their chances of success, are next to certain. We therefore hope, that Foreigners of all nations, will continue neuter. Time will bring us the ends we desire.

But, meanwhile, we suffer, trade is cramped, operations are uncertain, business in general has received a check, unpalateable to the views of young, and even old Shanghae, involuntary idleness is the order of the day. Such being the case, we should, we think, do well, were we to direct a portion of our latent industry, to the consideration of those subjects, which will most concern us, in the event of any great political change in the Empire. It may be subverted; it may be unable to secure to us those rights, to which, by treaty we are entitled; an entirely new treaty may be entered into; sooner than any of us contemplate. In the event of either of the above emergencies, would it not be wise for us, the Shanghae community, to be in a position to tender to the Government, our deliberate views, as to the points, which we consider, would most conduce to the improvement of our trade, and position? Our opinion is, that the Government in China, would listen with respect to the carefully digested opinions of the residents. We shall, therefore, be glad to see some movement, which will have for its object, the desire, to place Sir George Bonham in possession of the results of the practical thoughts, of gentlemen, well qualified to be listened to, on matters, so closely concerning their interests.

ON Tuesday last, despatches were received by H. E. the Taoutae from the Governor of Keangsoo, requiring him to implore the Foreign Consuls, to send immediate assistance to Nunking,—and stating, as we understood, that unless foreign aid were afforded, the City of Nanking must fall into the hands of the Insurgents, who are represented to amount to above thirty thousand men; probably twenty thousand may be nearer the number. Rumour said, a meeting of the Foreign Consuls was to take place for consideration of the subject. We are credibly informed, however, that no such meeting was contemplated, and, indeed it is evident, that without forces, and steamers, were sent up hither from Hongkong—no foreign assistance could be afforded worth notice—independent of its being the best policy of all civilized powers, to leave the Chinese to settle their own disputes, and not interfere prematurely, so as to risk the future opportunity that will, in all probability, arise ere long, to mediate effectually, and for the benefit of the world at large, by the extension of facilities for commercial, and general intercourse with the Chinese, throughout this vast Empire.

THE INSURGENTS BEFORE NANKING.—We are informed on very credible authority, that the Insurgents after having arrived at Kew-keang and Gnan-hwuy, took possession of all the trading vessels anchored at the various towns and markets along the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, having embarked on board of which they pushed on in an easterly direction. The imperialists say that, on account of the breadth of the river, their army could not arrest their progress. The lorchas sent up by the Taou-tae of Shanghae were found unequal to the emergency, and the insurgents have arrived in front of Nanking; where they were on the evening of the 13th (when the last accounts came away) threatening every moment to attack the city, which was in the greatest danger.

THE rumours current, since our last issue, may be comprised in the following items, as most worth notice, but of which we have no authentic information.

The taking of Kiu-keang by the insurgents, and reported self destruction of the mandarins.

THE INVESTMENT OF NANKING.—It is said some three hundred of the insurgents got inside the imperial city—were discovered, and of course, massacred.

That Suchaou has been ransomed—that is, before it has been taken. Mercantile information, however, says that both there, and, also here at Shanghae, all the wealthy merchants have concealed their goods, or put them for security under protection of foreigners.

The Taoutae of Shanghae is reported to have converted his property into bills and securities, and to have quitted the city, and taken up his residence with the foreign community;—which we understand is not the case.

The preparations for defence of Shanghae, are on the smallest scale—consisting of some barricades in the streets, and along the walls—and placing a single cannon opposite the interior entrance of each gate of the city.

IT would evidently be unbecoming, as it would equally be distasteful to ourselves, to allow the mournful event, so generally deplored by this community, to pass away without paying a slight tribute to one, who has for many years graced the high position she has held, at the head of the Society of the British residents in Shanghai. The wife of our excellent Consul, Mrs. ALCOCK, was a lady gifted with high mental endowments, cultivated taste, and great amiability. We can bear testimony to the affability so constantly evinced in her own house, and upon all occasions we have met her in general Society. This community must be a great loser by her untimely death, and, we are sure, must deeply sympathize with her family, in the heavy bereavement, that an unerring and all-wise Providence has deemed fit to dispense.

OPENING OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CATHEDRAL, SHANGHAE.

TO-MORROW, Palm Sunday, the Roman Catholic Cathedral at *Tsaou-ka-tow*, will be consecrated, and a solemn mass performed. The service is to begin about half-past 8 A.M.

This religious edifice is a very spacious and handsome structure; its length is about 210 feet, and breadth 100 feet, and height in proportion. It is divided into aisles and chancel, and has three altars. Massive square-pillars separate the aisles from the chancel, and support semi-circular arches, opposite which the light is received from the upper part of the side walls. The plaster friezes and cornices are tastefully ornamented in basso-rilievo, and the carving of the altars is very good: the whole executed by native artificers. The grand altar has a beautiful carving in wood, of Christ in the tomb, with angels weeping over him, whilst two angels support the draperies and curtains in front. It is an exquisite performance, the work of one of the brethren at *Seu-kea-huay*. The Cathedral is altogether very chaste, and very creditable to the architect and builders.

A vast concourse of Chinese converts to Christianity, is expected to attend on the opening of the Cathedral.

We understand the whole has been erected for a less sum, than it could have been built for, in a similar manner in Europe. One of the padri told us, it would cost about thirty thousand dollars.

A residence for the Bishop, and a kind of cloistered square, containing apartments for the priests and travelling missionaries, is in course of construction in connexion with the Cathedral.

We have again some very important proclamations of the insurgent chiefs this week. If the fact be, as is commonly reported, that Nanking is, either in the hands of the Insurgents, or just on the eve of being captured by them;—it must be pretty clear that the *prestige* of the Tartar Dynasty is totally dissipated, and that the government no longer possesses any means of checking and subduing the rising of the Chinese, against an usurpation now above two hundred years old. Should the revolutionary chiefs be successful in their enterprise, as we have elsewhere expressed our opinion is very probable,—we hope they will fulfil the declarations made in their several proclamations. To do this, however,—they must be men of a very different stamp from those, who preceded the Tartar dynasty. The annals of the Chinese Empire, previous to the overthrow of the Ming dynasty, show, that there was a sprinkling of men of talent, courage and probity, even then,—and had their counsels been listened to, the hated Tartars might never have darkened the Celestial realms, but, the majority were weak, vacillating, corrupt ministers, and through their evil counsels, the reigning power was at first paralysed, and then overthrown. The causes assigned for the present rising, are calculated to insure popularity, and support, from the masses of this populous Empire; and the new Dynasty would, undoubtedly, be upheld, if, it carried out to completion, the announcements it has made, in its several manifestoes. We should gladly hail such a state of things in China, which has, for the last few centuries, been pretty much as trade is, at the present moment—at a complete stand-still.

THE *Mor* is aground on the South Bank, and her cargo 500 Chests of drug, which alone, is estimated at £50,000 is much injured;—but we hear it is being gradually removed, so we hope the loss will be much smaller than was expected.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Hague, Vice-Consul at Ningpo, has been dangerously ill. The latest accounts speak of his being slightly better.

WE have received the *Daily Alta* from San Francisco to 25th Jany.,—per the *Raduga*, Captain Cook, to whom we return thanks for his quick delivery on arrival.

The latest accounts from Oregon detail considerable loss of property by freshets in the vicinity of Oregon, and Linn cities.

The barques *Mindora* and *J. Merithew*, have been wrecked at the entrance of the Columbia River.

At Auburn, near Ophir, some large lumps of gold have been found;—one upwards of *thirty ounces*, another 20 *ounces*; one claim yielded 40 ounces in one day.

MANILA.—During the late Earthquake, which had nearly destroyed Manila, the great Mountain Ubaaba, in the island of Luzon, in the plain of Lubic, sank down almost to the level of the plain.

PROCLAMATION FROM ONE OF THE INSURGENT CHIEFS.

洪 Hung, Captain-general of the army, having entire superintendence of military affairs, and aiding in the advancement of the 太平 Thaeping, or Great Pacificating Dynasty, in obedience to the will of Heaven, issues this important and triumphant proclamation, to announce that he has punished the oppressor and saved the people.

It appears that, throughout the empire, rapacious officers are worse than violent robbers, and the corrupt mandarins of the public offices are no better than wolves and tigers; all originating in the vicious and sottish monarch at the head of affairs, who drives honest men from office, and admits to his presence the most worthless of mankind, selling offices and disposing of preferments, while he represses men of virtuous talents, so that the spirit of avarice is daily inflamed, and high and low are contending together for gain; the rich and great are abandoned to vice without control, while the poor and miserable have none to redress their wrongs; the misery resulting of which exasperates one's feelings, and makes one's hair stand on end. To refer to the case of the land revenue in particular, it appears that of late the exactions have been increased many fold, while the taxes due up to the thirtieth year of the last king's reign were at one time said to be remitted, and then again exacted, until the resources of the people are exhausted, and their miseries grown to excess. When our benevolent men and virtuous scholars contemplate these things, their minds are deeply wounded, and they cannot restrain themselves from rooting out these plundering officers and wolfish mandarins of each prefecture and district, in order to save the people from the flames and floods in which they are now involved. At the present moment our grand army is assembled like clouds, the province of Kwang-se has been settled, and Chang-sha,* (the capital of Hoo-nan) tranquillized; and, being now about to proceed towards the region of Kwang-se, we deem it necessary to announce to the people, that they need not be alarmed; while agriculturists, mechanics, merchants and traders, may each peacefully pursue their occupations. It is necessary, however, that the rich should have in readiness stores of provisions, to aid in the sustenance of our troops; let each clearly report the amount of their contributions to this object, and we will furnish them with receipts, as security that hereafter the money shall be re-paid. Should there be any bold and strong men or wise counsellors among you, let them with one heart and effort aid us in our great design; and when tranquillity is restored, we will have them promoted and rewarded according to their merit. All the officers of prefectures and districts who resist us shall be beheaded; but those who are ready to comply with our requisitions, must forthwith send in to us their seals of office, and then they may retire to their native villages; with regard to the rabble of wolfish policemen, we shall, as soon as we succeed, bang up their heads as a warning to all. Being now apprehensive lest local banditti should take occasion from our movements to breed disturbances, we wish you people clearly to report the same, and we will immediately exterminate them. If any of the citizens or villagers dare to assist the marauding mandarins in their tyranny, and resist our troops and adherents, no matter whether they reside in great or small places, we will sweep them from the face of the earth. Be careful. Do not oppose. A special proclamation.

Given in the second year of T'hien-th, on such a month and such a day.

The following couplet is appended to the above proclamation.

"Our valient armies by thousands are preparing to advance on the region of Peking.

"And our august monarch, once seated in the deep recesses of his palace, will revive the days of Yaou and Shun."

W. H. M.

* From the allusion to the capture of Chang-sha in the body of the proclamation, we may conclude the date to be about the end of January.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Issued by one of the persons to whom the religious proclamation is ascribed.

楊秀清 Yang-seu-ts'hing, especially appointed general of the grand army, engaged in sweeping away the Tartars and establishing the new dynasty, issues this second proclamation.

I, the general, in obedience to the royal commands, have put in motion the troops for the punishment of the oppressor, and in every place to which I have come, the enemy at the first report have dispersed like scattered rubbish; as soon as a city has been captured, I have put to death the rapacious mandarins and corrupt magistrates therein, but have not injured a single individual of the people, so that all of you may take care of your families and attend to your business, without alarm and trepidation. I have already issued proclamations to this effect, with which I presume you are acquainted. I have heard, however, that throughout the villages there are numbers of lawless vagabonds, who, previous to the arrival of our troops, take advantage of the disturbed state of the country, to defile men's wives and daughters, and plunder or burn the property of honest people: I, the general, have already apprehended some of these, and decapitated about a score of them; now, because their localities are somewhat removed from the provincial capital (Gnan-hwuy),* these persons flatter themselves that I, the general, am not aware of their proceedings, which is very much to be detested: I have therefore sent a great officer named 袁 Yuen, as a special messenger, with some hundreds of soldiers, to go through the villages, and as soon as he finds any of these vagabonds, he is commissioned forthwith to decapitate them; while the honest inhabitants have nothing more to do than to stick up the word 順 Shun, obedient, over their doors, and then they have nothing to fear. I would wish to ask those of you, who have given of your money, and aided with your provisions (the former government), in order to purchase titles and official dignities, what is the glory of such distinctions? and even those literary honours, which the Manchow robbers have conferred at the literary examinations, of what use are they? I, and my followers are all subjects of the Great Chinese Empire, and students of the books handed down by the great sages of antiquity, how then could we stoop to receive rank and emolument from these 滿夷 Mwan-e, Manchow barbarians.† Do you, therefore, each one throw away the diplomas which you have received, and deceive yourselves no longer with them. As soon as I have taken Nanking, I will consult about arrangements for the literary examinations, and after having weighed the merits of the respective candidates, I will select the most worthy scholars, and settle the degrees of literary rank to which they are entitled. With regard to the temples and monasteries, which belong to the priests of Buddha and Taou, together with the property possessed by the brothels and gambling houses, it is much better that it should be distributed among the poor people of the villages. Anyone of we are seizing the priests of Buddha and Taou throughout the country and putting them to death, and we are enquiring into those who have been foremost in the building and repair of the Buddhist temples, that we may have them apprehended likewise. When I, the General, have led forward

* From the circumstance of Gnan-hwuy being mentioned as the head quarters of the General at the time when the proclamation was issued, the date must be somewhere about the end of January.

† It is worthy of remark that the term E, barbarian, which has been so indiscriminately applied to Europeans by the mandarins, is now given back to their own rulers.

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my troops to the destruction of the Manchows, I will deliberate further about the examinations, in which every thing shall be re-arranged according to the original customs of the Chinese. Should any disobey our injunctions, as soon as our grand army arrives, we will not leave them a dog or a fowl remaining. A special proclamation.

W. H. M.

Copied at 寧國府 Ning-kwŏ-foo, (Lat. 31° 2′ N., Long. 118° 40′ E.) about 180 miles west of Shanghae, and 100 miles south of Nanking.

On the evening of the 16th, the Taou-tae of Shanghae issued the following notification to the people. It is drawn up in measured lines of six words each: so that it seems his Excellency has become poetical in these troublous times.

W. H. M.

"The rebels having been exterminated have come eastward,
"And it is now known that they are at Gnan-k'hing:
"But our ships-of-war and the lorchas have intercepted their progress,
"And there is no danger of their spreading themselves into the Keang-soo province!*
"In a few days our grand army will have assembled,
"And we shall certainly be able to chop off their heads and seize the ringleader:
"We issue this proclamation, exhorting you people,
"On no account to be disturbed or alarmed.
"Moreover you should consider that I, the Taou-tae, am here,
"And am bound in duty to protect the region entrusted to my care.
"That which we have to apprehend is the springing up of local banditti,
"Who are likely to injure the commercial population.
"When there is disorder abroad, we should first attend to the pacifying of home;
"According the ancient regulations, watching and guarding is incumbent on all.
"There should be palisades erected in both the larger and smaller streets,
"And in every quarter people must keep watch according to the number of families.
"Let every house in the quarter furnish one individual as a watch-man,
"Who shall be relieved after a period of five days.
"All night long these must go round as a patrol,
"And if any thing occurs let them give warning by sound of gong:
"Our soldiers and braves hearing the noise will assemble on the spot,
"And should the local banditti clap on wings they will find no escape.
"The expense of this arrangement will not be very great,
"Especially if all unite in carrying it out.
"We trust that the gentry will lead the way in this movement,
"Widows and orphans with destitute persons have no need to trouble themselves.
"With these few words we make known our wishes,
"Let every one with the utmost alacrity comply."

* It is known, from competent authority, (that of the Taou-tae himself,) that the rebels have arrived in front of Nanking.

CHIHKIANG POLITICS—KWANGSI REBELLION.

(From Dr. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Continued from No. 136.)

Governor Chăng, next promulgated instructions which had been transmitted from his superior, the viceroy of Fuhkien and Chihkiang. Discarding all preamble the viceroy plunges into his subject at once.

"The incorrigible must absolutely be exterminated, but the penitent shall be spared.—Inasmuch as the ignorant people of Kwangsi, and parts adjacent, have disregarded the imperial laws and have suddenly conceived monstrous thoughts, spreading discontent, forming clubs for dissolute and treasonable purposes; it behoves all officers to manifest their loyalty. A thousand soldiers are required from each of these provinces, who cannot fail to aid in making a clean sweep of those miscreants. The emperor is perfect in benevolence and in virtue, and his intelligence and ability are extreme, he preserves even the dregs of the people in tranquility. How then can he suffer the affairs of the Black-haired race to be thrown into perplexity, and the altars of the lares and penates to be contemned? Let the people promptly return to their allegiance, and not attempt to stem the force of the heavenly river. Let the military brighten their armor, and the divine prowess of the emperor will speedily make an end of the war. His awe inspiring virtue pervades within the compass of the four seas, and soon his valiant soldiers will be able to report brilliant exploits. As they march, their glistening armor, splendid flags and gorgeous streamers, will appear as majestic as the sun and moon and as terrific as thunder and lightning, moving on with the eagerness of dragons and tigers, they will encompass the insurgents like wind and clouds. The tempestuous ocean of public affairs will then become clear and placid, and the people be in ecstasies, because as under the ancient kings they will have excellent laws and a good example, extending to far distant ages!"

Good governor Chăng now disappears from the Chihkiang stage, and is succeeded by Wang, a statesman of a school not peculiar to China, whose visual organs seem placed in the occiput, causing them to be eternally staring backward to the days of yore. "*O tempora, o mores*," is the burden of Wang's croaking.

Hear the homily of the celestial conservative.

"In olden time, everything flourished. The people being well fed and clad hankered after nothing further, all were content with their gains. Men sought merely to preserve themselves and families in tranquillity, and were never covetous of seeing or hearing new things. There was nothing superfluous in their houses, the hills were not torn for gems, nor the waters disturbed for pearls; their chests were well stocked with plain silk, not caring for figured patterns. In the street, the high and low could be distinguished at a glance, and at feasts there were no viands, animal life being spared. Husbandmen contentedly cultivated the mulberry and grass cloth, scholars cared only for decorum and integrity. There was no pilfering by day nor robbing by night; delight pervaded every bosom. That was a vernal season, to be meditated upon!

Now, forsooth, at Kwangsi, farmers and artisans indulge in high living, in showy attire, and are given to idle conversation. Diligent farming is despised there as low and mean, and the women powder their faces, use costly hair-pins and are ashamed of industry and economy; in fine they are lack-a-dasical, affected and dissolute creatures!

Hence the general insubordination. If any of the well disposed should capture the leader of the rebellion alive they shall be rewarded with four thousand taels of silver, [nearly $6,000,] and for his head two thousand taels shall be paid. A special mandate. Let all know it."

Governor Wang's last issue is not an original document, but an imperial rescript, quite worth reading.—

"As the cold of winter discovers the character of vegetation, proving the cypress and fir to be evergreens, and as pellucid water enables us to distinguish the peculiar and distinctive features of the finny tribe, so the present aspect of affairs discloses the true character of the people, whose sins against heaven have caused many to rise in rebellion, whereby the loyal have been embarrassed, while the perverse have flourished. Truly it is because of sins, that rebellion stalks abroad, and at this juncture it behoves all in the other provinces diligently to manifest their loyalty and to repel with devoted hearts insubordination of every kind. When the government has great affairs under consideration, it is not fit, that officers should repose on pillows in their halls, but they should recline as it were on javelins, and thus support themselves. Having received celestial emolument, they should shrink from no duty, and if summoned to the seat of war should rush thither with enthusiasm. The imperial officers *Chau Tsientsioh*, and *Suy Wanlin*, are required at the capital forthwith, to be superseded by an efficient minister who shall conduct the military operations and bring the revolted districts into subjection, and utterly annihilate the whole gang of banditti. Thus the people will be quiet, and the lares and penates appeased. A special edict."

The most recent document relating to the rebellion which has come to hand, was issued several months ago by the Vice-roy—under instructions from the Board of War.—

"We learn from the *Yih-king*, that the sages of antiquity employed double gates to keep out banditti, but I have not heard, that established regulations of the State were relaxed, merely to purchase from robbers a name for clemency. If laborers ride in sedans they aspire to become rulers, and if thieves are unrestrained, they become robbers. Nor have I heard that officers in those days countenanced crime by remissness. At Kwangsi, however, affairs have come to this pass. Gates have been opened for the lawless, and by the removal of all restraint that province is in a state of insurrection. Truly these stupid wretches and also their adherents and sympathizers can no longer be spared. Our sacred emperor confers, by his mild and equitable rule, the benefits enjoyed in antiquity under the sway of sages. He is incessant in efforts to diffuse peace and happiness upon all the people. And he administers justice with undeviating firmness. How then can rank noxious weeds be allowed to flourish? The well disposed among them are now removed from the renovating influences of sound instruction, and are found offending against right principles. As ice follows frost, so their crimes are gradually accumulating, and in contemplating this my feelings have the intensity of northern winds and snows. But ere long the imperial majesty will disperse them, as the rising sun extinguishes the stars of night; the celestial punishments will cause them to vanish, as snow is dissolved by his warmth. The miscreants of that paltry spot, are chargeable with heinous crimes, and in less than ten decades hence, they shall suffer as traitors. In every province there are those who know the leader, *Chú K'i shin*, whose age appears to be between 18 and 19 years. For his capture four thousand taels of silver are offered, which when effected, will restore peace to the Black-haired people. The Emperor desires three things for them, that they should cultivate virtue, enjoy their gains, and enjoy tranquillity."

The thousand soldiers called for in one of the foregoing proclamations, were despatched to Ganhwuy last summer and were drafted from the west side of the Tsientang; recently the same number has been drafted from this neighbourhood, five hundred being from the city of Ningpo, who embarked for that province, January 17th, 1853,* but receiving new orders they have gone to Chingkiang, where the Grand Canal intersects the Yangtsze. This looks as if in the event of Nanking falling into the hands of the insurgents, the imperialists designed making a stand at this thoroughfare. These soldiers are merely a paid militia, nearly every man following some trade and all, living with their families: their pay is rather more than is necessary for their personal sustenance. When in service, the cost of their support is very great, something more than twice the wages of common workmen, besides this each man received between sixteen and seventeen dollars as a bonus. This body was divided into three divisions, archers, swords-men, and matchlock-men, and although the force was so small, several weeks were consumed in completing arrangements for their march. Each district magistrate is required to provide meals for them while passing through the limits of his jurisdiction, and also to transport them from one border to the other, being allowed however, to press into the public service the necessary number of boats, merely furnishing food to the boat-men. The dangers of the expedition were not considered so great but substitutes could be procured without difficulty by any who wished to remain. Theatrical entertainments were given to the force several days before embarkation, and on the day of departure, they were reviewed on one of the parade grounds. Then followed the ceremony of sacrificing to the *Shin*, god, or spirit of the standard. This deity is annually worshipped in great form by military officers throughout the empire in October. He was a successful rebel who is said to have flourished some twenty centuries before our era. The offerings should have consisted of the ox, goat and pig, but for the former poultry was substituted. Liquor, rice, fish and fruits were also laid before the flag in sacrifice. A prayer was read and prostrations made with great reverence. Considerable feeling was manifested by many at separating, in parting with their families in the morning there was much unaffected grief, exhibited by deafening cries from the females. They were accompanied to the landing by the civil functionaries and a large number of friends, happily they were well clad, for the snow was seven inches deep and an inclement season before them. Inscriptions were written in large characters on red paper near the boats of an encouraging and complimentary tenor. "An appearance of great Peace"—"May city walls be like metal, and their moats as if flowing with boiling water," i.e.—impregnable. A third was "May the lives of virtuous civilians and those of good military officers, be as lasting as the hills and rivers." The flag they had worshipped, was of white silk, containing a diagram of the five planets, and waved high above a crowd of scarlet streamers; had their friends on the shore understood and practised the manly art of cheering, it would have done the poor fellows who were pushing off much good, as it was the parting took place with a few melancholy blasts of miserable asthmatic trumpets.

There is not particular dissatisfaction with Manchu rule in this part of China, still the people would decidedly prefer the government of a native dynasty, provided that the revolution could be effected without any inconvenience to themselves, but they are more sordid than patriotic, and are pusillanimous in the extreme. Before the war with England, they felt less than now the dishonor of being ruled by foreigners; they have become more sensitive and their wounded pride shows itself in many ways. Yet like the first nation on the continent of Europe, they too will fondly hug and lick any hoof which keeps their servile necks fast to their native dust.

On comparing the state of the country under Manchu sway, with its condition during the preceding dynasty, it must be admitted that China has not suffered from its subjugation. There exists no cause of complaint which will not pertain to any administration likely to supersede it, nor is there any rising of the people against the present dynasty; it has to contend, only against a band of successful banditti, which having discovered the weakness of government now aims to subvert it, with prospects of a triumphant issue. In its present aspect foreigners can have no sympathy with the rebellion, nor desire the expulsion of the Manchus, for the natives so thoroughly detest us, that their hostility knows no limits but their fears, and if once dominant, and flushed with victory, they are likely, so far to over-rate their prowess and power, as to seek the realization of the desire of almost every Chinese heart,—the utter expulsion of barbarians from their borders.

It is to be feared also, that if the present dynasty should be overthrown, the country will be long convulsed by rival aspirants for the throne, and the removal of the restraints of authority and law, consequent on civil commotions will cause widespread and enduring distress. Well informed natives believe that peace will be restored eventually only by foreign interference, which it is supposed, some discomfited party will solicit. Legitimacy, as regards the imperial inheritance is of little consequence in the estimation of the Black-haired race. Among my personal acquaintance, are the lineal descendants of the venerated sage and emperor *Yu*, (B.C. 2205,) the founder of the Hia dynasty, who drew off the waters of the Chinese deluge. They reside at the tomb of their ancestor, and when on a visit to them, they showed me evidence of the respect in which they have been held by successive dynasties, but none of the family ever dreamt of ascending the throne of their ancestors, nor have their countrymen ever entertained the idea of their restoration. "It is Heaven alone," they say, "which controls such events, and only he, whom It decrees, can rightfully reign." It may be presumed therefore that the youth named in the foregoing proclamations, as the leader of the revolt, is really, as he claims to be a member of the family, which swayed under the name of the Ming dynasty. His patronymic 朱 *Chú*,* is the same. The adoption of that name by a pretender, would excite no enthusiasm in his favor, it is a ruse, not likely to be resorted to by any aspirant for the empire. Were a descendant of Confucius to seek that distinction; his mere name, would not be of much avail, unless by extraordinary prowess and wisdom he convinced his countrymen that Heaven had declared in his favor. If, unhappily the selection of an emperor should ever devolve on foreign powers, and none of the rival aspirants should command a large share of sympathy, these two ancient families would have strong claims on their consideration. May the God of Heaven avert calamities and overrule every change for the advancement of true piety in the land, and the consequent happiness of its people.

* Since then a detachment from the Southern ports of the empire, passed the city en route to Chingkiang. Rumor states that five hundred more are called for from Ningpo.

* He is the leader referred to in the proclamation of last week.—*Ed. N.-C. H.*

The War with Burmah.—By way of Pinang,—at which port H. M. B. *Bittern* had arrived from Rangoon—we have received late and melancholy intelligence of the loss of Captain Loch, C.B., of H. M. S. *Winchester*, and several officers, in an attack made upon them by a sort of freebooter,—a Burmese, named Mea-toon. The following is an outline of the proceedings:—the expedition, consisting of several boats, proceeded up the river under the command of Captain Loch, comprising about 230 Seamen and Marines from H. M. S. *Winchester*, *Fox*, and *Sphynx*, and about 200 Sepoys under the command of Captain Price, B.N.I. The force landed near a strong position called Donaben, some distance from Rangoon, from whence they marched with 2 field pieces a distance of about 20 miles, on the first day, without experiencing the least opposition. From thence they moved at 6 A.M. next morning, passing through a thick jungle, and reaching more open ground in the forenoon. They then reached a place with a narrow creek in front, and a steep bank on the other side, the jungle being thick and no enemy visible. Suddenly the party was exposed to a heavy fire in front and on both flanks, which lasted above 20 minutes. So destructive was the fire that in that short time about eighty-three of all arms were killed and wounded. Captain Loch fell early, a shot striking his watch (which was driven inwards) and causing a wound of which he expired on the following day. Lieut. Kennedy, R.N., was shot dead, as also Captain Price, B.N.I., Lieut. Glover of the *Sphynx* was wounded, as also two mates of the *Winchester* (Messrs. Hind and Wilson.) Commander Lambert, succeeded Captain Loch, and finding it impossible to contend with the assailants in a close jungle, he prudently drew his men off and reached the boats—a task effected with much difficulty, and in which he was compelled to leave the bodies of the two officers who were killed, as also 3 seamen and 2 sepoys (killed) on the ground.

Captain Shadwell of the *Sphynx*, has been appointed to the *Winchester*. The *Salamander* had sailed for England.—*Straits Times Extra.*

A despatch from Washington confirms the report of the feeble state of health of Vice-President King. His disease is an affection of the lungs, similar to that which carried hence the lamented Henry Clay. It is thought that he will soon resign his position as President of the Senate, but it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to do so personally. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, is spoken of as most likely to be his successor. For over forty years Mr. King's labors have been principally devoted to the interests of the nation; and it would be the cause of universal lamentation if he should now be called away, just at a moment when the people have evinced their appreciation of his services by elevating him to the next highest office within their gift.

Fillibustero principles do not appear, to meet with much consideration from the Southern members of Congress, as will be seen by a despatch from Washington. This is right. When Cuba is annexed, let it be done in a manner that will not compromise our national honor in any way. That she will belong to the United States, in the course of time, despite the machinations of all the European powers combined, no one who takes into consideration the progress of the principles of liberty on this continent, can have any reasonable doubts.—*New York Herald*, December 20.

Ship *Oriental* (clipper), Palmer, Shanghae, Sept. 1st passed Anjer Sept. 29th, with teas &c., to A. A. Low, & Brothers. Was 10 days off the Cape of Good Hope, with variable weather; passed Cape Hatteras 10 instant. Sept. 16th, in the China Sea lat. 9°, long. 111°, saw ship *Eclipse* (of New York), from Shanghae for London; Nov. 21st, lat. 2° 42′ long. 33°, spoke bark *Hannah Thornton* (of New York), bound S.—*Ibid.*

Ship *Ariel* (clipper), Brewster, Shanghae, Sept. 3d, passed Anjer Oct. 3d, with teas, &c., to N. L. & G. Griswold. Sept. 15th, off Pagoda Point (Cochin China), spoke ship *Snow Squall*, Bursley, from Shanghae for N York; 20th, lat. 6° 05′ N., long. 110° E., spoke ship *Glenmille* (Br.), from Amoy for Demarara, with coolies; same time, saw ship *Eclipse* from Shanghae for London; Oct. 19th, lat. 26° 56′ S., long. 52° 16′ E., exchanged signals with ship *Sartelle*, of Boston, steering S.W. (from Singapore for New York; Dec. 13th, lat. 32° 13′ N., long. 73° 02′ W., spoke bark *Edgar*, hence for New Orleans, 10 days out, with passengers. The A. took a pilot on Friday, off the Woodlands.—*Ibid.*

WORDS OF WISDOM,

Translated from the Chinese,

By Dr. Bowring.

Our wants are self-created.—Who can say,
"I want not," drives the power of want away.

Say "I will rest," and rest shall be thy lot:
Rise above grief, and grief shall reach thee not.

In the flowery chamber, who
Blows the pipe so deftly?—now
Thrilling—piercing through and through—
Louder—loftier—sinking low—
Then to silence—now aloft
To the highest clouds above—
Now descending, sweet and soft
As the whispering voice of love.
Tranquilly the moonbeams shine
On my lattice; and I hear
Echoes of the strains divine
Of the old minstrel* warbling clear,
As when first they charm'd the ear.
Music floats upon the air,
Melodies all nature fill—
Is the sweet musician there?
Is he gone? or plays he still?

Grieve not that wealth gathers slowly;
Grieve not that thy doom is lowly;
For contentment and discretion
Are the very best possession.
Scheme not rashly—deal not double,
And avoid both care and trouble;
Better far is strife's prevention,
Than the triumph of dissension.

Heroes of forgotten quarrels,
Where your victories? where your laurels?
He who from a gourd was nourish'd†
Long enshrined in song has flourish'd:
As the Ocean flows for ever,
And as good, shall perish never.

When the spring-showers cease to fall,
And the green stream rises highest,
Happy is the festival
When the fragrant wine thou triest.
In the boat, a-down the river,
Chanting cheerful music ever;
Every voice in unison—
Gently blows the fav'ring breeze
While the lute's bewitching tone
Lulls the spirit,—which at ease,
Contemplates the brightening moon;
Ours are joys by Heaven conferr'd
Known not to the vulgar herd.

* Heuen-tsze, an ancient flute-player of great fame in Chinese writings.

† Yen-Yuen, was a disciple of Confucius, who died young, after living in poverty, and experiencing many disappointments—through all which he his preserved serenity and happiness.

Memo: of Imports of British Cotton Goods at Shanghae, 1st January to 31st December, 1849 a 1852.

Kind.	1852	1851	1850	1849
Grey Shirtings,	1,288,000	1,121,583	710,503	806,788
White Do.	216,000	377,262	371,031	334,579
Fancy, Colored & Prtd. Cottons	245,000	110,117	37,121	47,707
Total, Pieces	1,749,000	1,608,962	1,118,715	1,189,074

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 18th March, 1853.

The average temperature of the past week has been unusually low, and the fall of rain considerably above the mean; still a remarkable coincidence may be observed in the phenomena of this climate in different years. The thunder storm of last Sunday, the 13th, had its counterpart in 1851 on the 18th of March, when the *Alverton* was struck by the electric fluid; and in the same way many of the atmospherical changes may be traced throughout a series of years, varying but slightly in time and intensity.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

March.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
12	S.	30.08	30.31	29.98	47.5	44.0	50.5	E. to E.S.E.	N.W.	0.48	0.03
13	S.	30.01	30.26	29.89	50.0	46.0	48.0	E.S.E. to N.E.	N.E.	0.72	0.34
14	M.	30.06	30.31	29.95	48.5	48.0	49.0	E.N.E.	N.E. to N.N.E.	0.35	0.49
15	Tu.	30.34	30.46	30.21	44.5	45.0	46.5	N.E. to N.N.E.	N. to E.N.E.	0.85	0.06
16	W.	30.47	30.40	30.40	44.0	38.0	47.5	N.E. to N.N.E.	E.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
17	Th.	30.37	30.38	30.27	45.0	40.0	51.5	S.E.	N.	0.00	0.00
18	F.	30.31	30.19	30.21	44.5	41.0	56.0	E.N.E. to N.E.	S. to S.E.	0.00	0.01
Shanghae, 19th March, 1853.]				Mean	46.2		49.8		Total	2.30	0.93

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,		Glandular	
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
Coco-bay,		Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Chiego-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,	Wounds
		Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 17, Samuel Russell, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Eugenia, and Planet, (viâ Hongkong).

Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Countess of Winton, Cathaya, Eliza Moore, and Ashmore.

Bombay.—Eliza, and Lanrick.

Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.

Hongkong.—Iona, Island Queen, & Minna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 14	Cassini	Fr. str.		La Riss	Ningpo	Mar. 12		
„ 16	Raduga	A. ship	586	Cook	California	Jan. 26	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
„ 16	Horatio	A. ship	472	Swift	New York	Oct. 18	Domestics	Bull, Nye and Co.
„ 17	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Feb. —	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 12	Samuel Russell	A. ship	957	Limeburner	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
„ 12	Duke of Portland	B. ship	533	Alexander	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 17	Mary Montague	B. bark	329	Barclay	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
„ 17	Fenelon	A. bark	394	Hutchins	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Audax		Mar. 17	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Early
Carib	737	Mar. 1	B. bark	435	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Cornelia	8	Feb. 27	D. ship	700	Delnum	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Erie	269	Mar. 7	A. ship	475	Lewis	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Geelong	739	Mar. 8	B. bark	392	Bowers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Horatio	272	Mar. 16	A. ship	472	Swift	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Leopard	730	Feb. 15	B. bark	300	Prichard	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mary Shepherd	733	Feb. 20	B. ship	625	Rapson	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Pacifique		Feb. 21	Fr. sh.	392	David	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Raduga	271	Mar. 16	A. ship	586	Cook	Smith, King and Co.		
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Watson	732	Feb. 17	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Security,	Liverpool	505	Oct. 21					
Countess of Winton,	Liverpool	362	„ 24	2,601,550	324,887	1,012		
Eugenia,	London	714	„ 28	1,772,200		650	720	
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	„ 19	3,295,795	97,480	1,072	2,334	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	„ 24	2,575,190	364,960	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool		Dec. —	3,109,546	342,512	1,504	960	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH MARCH, 1853.

A glance at the table will show the continued increase in the temperature. All the signs of Spring are now visible, the swelling buds on the trees and the flowering of the bean fields. Much rain having fallen will tend to make this advance more apparent after a few fine days.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

March. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
5	S.	30.05	30.43	29.95	46.0	47.0	46.0	N.	N.	0.31	0.01
6	S.	30.17	30.50	30.10	47.0	43.0	42.5	N.	N.E.	0.06	0.00
7	M.	30.06	30.47	29.95	49.0	45.0	40.5	S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.01
8	Tu.	30.10	30.43	29.95	50.5	47.0	46.5	N.W.	N.E.	0.09	0.02
9	W.	30.14	30.50	30.05	52.0	41.0	47.5	S.E.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
10	Th.	30.25	30.38	30.14	47.5	45.0	48.5	N.N.E. to N.E.	E.S.E. to E.	0.00	0.01
11	F.	30.17	30.38	30.06	45.5	42.0	50.5	E.S.E. to S.E.	N.E.	0.03	0.01
Shanghae, 12th March, 1853.]	Mean				48.2		46.0		Total	0.49	0.05

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	4,131
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,582	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,306	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	558,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,185	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,673,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,883,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,033	49,223	803,981	593,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,055		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,366	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,030	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,050	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	210
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	211

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	211
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,673,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,			1852—July Total.													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 „			Augt. „													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 „			Sept. „													3,526,387	3,654			72
In 7 „			Oct. „													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9 „			Nov. „													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2 „			Dec. „													836,000	82			
In 5 „			1853—Jany. „													2,539,865	2,271			26
																20,364,980	20,306	3 cases	150	214
Feb. 5	Greenfield,	562	Cork													363,667				
„ 9	Samuel Appleton,	700	London													719,900	100			
„ 19	Julia,	519	London													604,217	191			
„ 24	*Fanny Chapman,	298	Liverpool													337,000				
„ 24	*Nile,	763	London													864,000	398			
„ 26	Crystal Palace,	478	London													580,000	85			
„ 27	Harriet Humble,	483	London													690,000	66			
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London													981,065				
„ 1	Ennerdale,	343	London													350,000				
„ 5	Bon Accord,	380	London													405,000	394			
„ 9	S. V. Given,	572	London													618,570	308			

* The cargoes of the *Nile* and *Fanny Chapman,* were erroneously stated last week.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,			1852—July Total.				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 „			Augt. „	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	13,619
In 6 „			Sept. „	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	268,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9 „			Oct. „	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 „			Nov. „	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,390
In 6 „			Dec. „	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853]	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,893
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
„ 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		3,600
Feb. 11	Mandarin,	776	New York	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
Mar. 9	Sea Witch,	907	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1853,															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													220,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																	
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong													85,725	1,176	29 cases
„ 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													48,747		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong													149,728		

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